1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
9.	Haryana	1	2	3	150	200	350
10.	Himachal Pradesh	2	-	2	115	-	115
11.	Jammu & Kashmir	3	1	4	250	100	350
12.	Jharkhand	3	-	3	190	-	190
13.	Karnataka	10	29	39	1050	3755	4805
14.	Kerala	6	14	20	950	1350	2300
15.	Madhya Pradesh	5	4	9	620	500	1120
16.	Maharashtra	19	22	41	2200	2460	4660
17.	Manipur	1	-	1	100	-	100
18.	Orissa	3	3	6	464	300	764
19.	Pondicherry	1	7	8	100	900	1000
20.	Punjab	3	5	8	350	470	820
21.	Rajasthan	6	4	10	650	500	1150
22.	Sikkim	1	-	1	50	-	50
23.	Tamil Nadu	16	14	30	1745	1820	3565
24.	Tripura	1	1	2	200	-	200
25.	Uttar Pradesh	10	9	19	1112	900	2012
26.	Uttaranchal	2	2	4	200	200	400
27.	West Bengal	9	1	10	1105	150	1255
	TOTAL	142	148	290	16357	17125	33482

Poor quality of X-ray images

840. SHRIMATI SHOBHANA BHARTIA:
SHRI HARISH RAWAT:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that nearly 53 per cent of the X-ray tests done in various hospitals have been found to be of poor image quality, compromising the accuracy of the diagnosis and exposing patients to unnecessary radiation;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether due to poor image quality of X-rays, the patients are not properly treated in hospitals; and

(d) if so, the facts thereof and the corrective steps Government proposes to take in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) to (d) In so far as Central Government Hospitals, namely Safdarjung Hospital, Dr. RML Hospital and LHMC & Associated Hospitals are concerned, X-ray are carried out after adjusting the exposure to the requirement of patients for optimal results. However, in some exceptional cases, X-rays are repeated due to movement by the patients during exposures. All X-rays carried out by trained technical staff and are viewed by experts in the field.

Lack of basic health care facilities for children

841. SHRIMATI SHOBHANA BHARTIA:
SHRI HARISH RAWAT:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that more than 50 per cent children under the age of 5 years in the country live without basic healthcare facilities;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether India ranks Twenty Seventh alongwith Ghana and Eritrea when it comes to providing basic healthcare to the children;

(d) if so, whether Government propose to ensure basic healthcare facilities to children in the country; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) to (e) As per the National Family Health Survey 3, (NFHS 3), 2005-06, 95.7% of children have been breastfed, only 5.1% of children have received no vaccinations, 69% and 59.8% of children under the age of five years with symptoms of Acute Respiratory Infections (ARI) and diarrhoea respectively were taken to a health care provider.

Steps are already being taken by the Government in this regard. These are implementation of the Integrated Management of Neonatal and Childhood Illnesses (IMNCI) strategy, which adopts a holistic approach to the management of the commonest causes of neonatal and childhood mortality - sepsis, acute respiratory infections, diarrhoea, measles and malaria, all compounded by malnutrition. IMNCI shall be implemented throughout the country in a phased manner. In addition, thrust is being given to ensure institutional deliveries and trained health personnel on essential newborn care so that skilled attendance at birth is available and all newborns receive specialized care. Efforts to deliver new born care, both facility based as well as home based, are being made. Micronutrient supplementation with Vitamin A, Iron Folic Acid and Zinc, Infant and Young Child Nurtition are being stressed. Immunization is one of the major thrust areas of the ongoing Reproductive & Child Health Programme. The National Rural Health Mission, launched in April, 2005 for a period of 7 years (2005-2012) is an overarching initiative with a holistic approach which provides multiple strategic additionalities, like provision for health infrastructure up gradation and health care worker for every 1000 population, among others and has envisaged reduction in Infant Mortality and Neonatal Mortality as on of the prime goals to be achieved.